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ABSTRACT

The College and University Partnership Program was designed to facilitate partnership arrangements between American private colleges and regional state universities and comparable Japanese universities. The two-year program has two main areas of activity--completion of surveys on higher education in the two nations and the development of pilot exchange programs between the two countries involving educational and cultural groups. A survey of 500 higher education institutions in the United States and approximately 150 Japanese colleges and universities is currently being completed and its publication is expected in 1979. Exchange programs were begun in 1978 and it is anticipated that 15 American and 15 Japanese institutions will participate in the partnership linking in the summer of 1979. Additionally, three cultural performing groups were brought to the United States under the program and were well received. Program planners are projecting eight cultural performing groups to participate in the program in 1979. Much of the report is appendices including the survey instrument, statistical data on participation, listings of academic disciplines, and a report on the higher education survey in Japan. (PHR)

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COLLEGE & UNIVERSITY PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM, Inc.

1355 Lynnfield Road, Suite 245

Memphis, Tennessee 38138

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

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1978 PROJECT REPORT

HE 011 268

COLLEGE & UNIVERSITY PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM 1978 PROJECT REPORT

On October 3, 1977, the Japan-United States Friendship Commission approved a grant of $50,000 for two years to the College and University Partnership Program (CUPP) with the purpose of facilitating partnership arrangements by American private colleges and regional state universities with comparable Japanese universities. CUPP received $25,000 during FY78 in the category of "Japanese Studies: General Education" for activities to promote the pairing of 200 higher education institutions in Japan and the United States primarily in undergraduate exchange programs.

This Project Report concerns two major areas of project activity during 1977-78:

I. Completion of higher education exchange surveys in Japan and the United States.

II. Development of pilot exchange projects in the United States involving Japanese educational and cultural groups.

I. HIGHER EDUCATION SURVEYS

For effective and meaningful pairing of Japanese and American higher education institutions, baseline data has been established by a survey of colleges and universities in the United States through a randomly stratified sample based upon enrollment, geographical location, control, and type of institution.

The survey instrument was sent to 500 higher education institutions in five geographical regions of America: Southeast, Southwest, West, Midwest, and Northeast. One hundred forty (140) colleges and universities (28%) responded to the education exchange survey and included 60 public institutions

and 80 private colleges. Questionnaires were returned from 44 states. The following states did not respond to the survey: Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, Michigan, Utah, and Wyoming. A summary of the United States survey is found in Appendices I-VI.

In Japan, the International House of Japan has assumed responsibility for completing the exchange survey with Japanese higher education institutions. The International House is the administrative agent for CUPP in Japan, and the survey has the endorsement of the U.S. Educational Commission in Japan. A report on the Japan survey project is attached as Appendix VII, and it is anticipated that 150 Japanese colleges and universities will respond to the national survey.

A document based upon survey data, pilot exchange programs, and interviews with college and university personnel in both nations will be published in 1979. A major objective of CUPP is to develop a manual of exchange or handbook to assist Japanese and American schools in the establishment of partnership agreements for on-going educational and cultural exchange.

II. PILOT EXCHANGE PROJECTS

Preliminary to the full-scale matching of Japanese and American institutions on a nationwide basis, CUPP completed pilot exchange programs in the United States during 1978 involving educational and cultural groups from selected Japanese colleges and universities. The following institutions participated in exchange projects sponsored by CUPP:

Japanese Institutions

Hosei University
Tsuru Bunka University
Eiwa Junior College
Kanto Gakuin University
Nagoya Technological University
Dohto University
Tokai Junior College
Kyoto Art College
Aikoku Junior College

American Institutions	State
University of Tennessee: Knoxville	Tennessee
University of Tennessee: Martin	Tennessee
Tennessee Technological University	Tennessee
Austin Peay State University	Tennessee
Memphis State University	Tennessee
Union University	Tennessee
Shelby State Community College	Tennessee
Aquinas Junior College	Tennessee
Cleveland State Community College	Tennessee
Volunteer State Community College	Tennessee
The Arrowmont School	Tennessee
North Greenville College	South Carolina
Baylor University	Texas
Linfield College	Oregon
Pacific University	Oregon
Fort Hays Kansas State College	Kansas
University of Kansas	Kansas
Two Rivers Community College	Missouri

CUPP sponsored American Studies on the campuses of Baylor University (Texas), North Greenville College (South Carolina), Austin Peay State University (Tennessee), and the University of Tennessee at Martin. The Japanese study groups averaged 25 in number and participated in homestay and cultural programs in the campus communities and in other geographical regions of the United States. A significant study program developed at Baylor University for 26 undergraduate students from Hosei University, Tokyo, will become a prototype for study programs on American campuses in the summer of 1979. American institutions selected for 1979 study programs include Ramapo College of New Jersey, the University of North Carolina at Charlotte, North Greenville College, Lincoln Memorial University (Tennessee), Buena Vista College (Iowa), Kearney State College (Nebraska), Fort Hays Kansas State College, The University of Tennessee at Knoxville, Baylor University, and Austin Peay State University. An additional five schools will participate in the 1979 programs making a total of 15 American institutions and 15 Japanese institutions scheduled for initial

partnership linking based upon survey data, interviews, and educational conferences.

It should be noted that all Japanese exchange groups are self-financed from sources in Japan and that campus dormitory expenses and instructional costs for the short term visits are also paid by Japanese students. CUPP has encouraged Japanese institutions to share in the expenses of their students for the American campus programs and several Japanese universities provided special funds in 1978 for their student groups.

In addition to American campus study programs, three cultural performing groups were brought to the United States under CUPP sponsorship for informational purposes concerning Japanese art and culture as well as introducing the Partnership Program to new colleges and communities in America. These cultural groups from three Japanese universities were also highly instrumental in motivating American institutions to consider participation in Japanese-American exchange activity.

The Japanese performing groups were the Nagoya Technological University orchestra, the "Kikuonkai" Koto ensemble from Aichi Prefecture, and the Dohto University baseball team from Monbetsu, Hokkaido.

The Dohto University baseball team participated in a tournament sponsored by the Junior College Athletic Association of Tennessee which involved four junior colleges in Memphis, Nashville, Gallatin, and Cleveland, Tennessee.

A koto ensemble from Aichi Prefecture consisting of twenty persons played the koto, shakuhachi, and shamisen before college and community audiences in Oregon, Kansas, and Texas. The koto group performed in smaller community settings, introducing classical music acclaimed in Japan but rarely

heard in the United States. The president of Linfield College at McMinnville, Oregon, reported the koto concert was superb and was enjoyed by a standing-room-only audience of students, doctors, attorneys, school principals, teachers, ministers, businessmen, and a U.S. Congresswoman.

The Nagoya Technological University orchestra, composed of 63 students and one director, visited Tennessee from July 26 to August 19 in a statewide tour sponsored by CUPP. The purpose of the orchestra tour was to promote cultural interaction between Tennessee citizens and the Japanese musicians and to increase international understanding in higher education institutions and local communities. The Nagoya symphony orchestra performed in 11 concerts before an estimated audience of 12,400 persons in Memphis, Nashville, Cookeville, Clarksville, Hendersonville, Knoxville, and Gatlinburg. One hundred thirty-six host families participated in the homestay phase of the tour, and twenty community organizations, including churches, were involved in the project.

The Japanese orchestra was enthusiastically received throughout the state as it communicated Japanese culture and artistry to the people of Tennessee. The orchestra performed on campuses of four state universities: Memphis State University, Austin Peay State University, Tennessee Technological University, and the University of Tennessee, Knoxville. A $500 grant from the Tennessee Arts Commission helped provide transportation for the orchestra in the state tour.

During 1978, CUPP educational, cultural, or community homestay programs were conducted in the following areas: TENNESSEE--Memphis, Jackson, Nashville, Hendersonville, Cookeville, Gallatin, Cleveland, Clarksville, and Knoxville; SOUTH CAROLINA--North Greenville, Taylors; VIRGINIA--Richmond;

MISSOURI--Poplar Bluff, Springfield; ARKANSAS--Little Rock; KANSAS--Hays, Lawrence; TEXAS--Dallas, Waco, Amarillo, Canyon; NEW MEXICO--Albuquerque, Carlsbad; OREGON--McMinnville, Forest Grove.

In order to accelerate the linking of Japanese and American colleges and universities, CUPP planners have projected eight cultural performing groups from Japan for U.S. programs during 1979. Four orchestras, one Kabuki group, and one Koto ensemble will be chosen from Japanese institutions to tour designated areas in the United States where they will perform in smaller community settings for informational purposes concerning international understanding and for motivational purposes to interest and involve American institutions in partnership programs with their Japanese counterparts. A Japanese baseball team will be invited to play small college teams in Iowa, and a baseball team from a large Japanese university is scheduled for a tournament in Texas. These eight Japanese groups will visit a minimum of 40 American campuses and communities, and colleges and universities who responded to the CUPP 1978 exchange survey will be given preference in the selection of cultural performance sites.

In assuming a go-between role to link Japanese and American schools, CUPP is aware of a serious lack of knowledge and understanding about Japan on most American campuses and in small communities. This "Information Imbalance," cited by the Japan Interpreter in the spring of 1978, prevails throughout the United States, and CUPP leaders view the 1979 Japanese performing groups as cultural and informational vehicles to increase awareness and understanding about Japan among American educators, students, and citizens of the campus communities.

During 1978, CUPP exchange projects and activities involved 27 Japanese and American colleges and universities, and in the proposed 1979 programs 78 institutions in both nations will participate in exchange projects to link students and teachers in international educational and cultural interchange.

This project report submitted by:

Carl M. Halvarson, President
College and University Partnership Program, Inc.
1355 Lynnfield Road, Memphis, Tennessee 38138
Telephone: 901-761-8530

APPENDICES

Higher Education exchange survey completed by the College and University Partnership Program in 1978

APPENDIX I	SURVEY INSTRUMENT
APPENDIX II	DISTRIBUTION OF DATA
APPENDIX III	ACADEMIC AREAS FOR EXCHANGE PARTICIPATION AS INDICATED BY RESPONDENTS
APPENDIX IV	CULTURAL AREAS FOR EXCHANGE PARTICIPATION AS INDICATED BY RESPONDENTS
APPENDIX V	UNDERGRADUATE MAJORS BY STUDENT POPULATION
APPENDIX VI	GRADUATE MAJORS BY STUDENT POPULATION
APPENDIX VII	REPORT ON HIGHER EDUCATION SURVEY IN JAPAN

APPENDIX I

INSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Name of Institution

2. Address

3. Telephone Number

4. President

5. Chief Academic Officer

6. International Program Officer

7. Control: Public_____Private_____

8. FTE Enrollment

9. Academic Calendar Year: Semester_____Quarter_____

10. Highest Degree Offered

11. Colleges, schools, or divisions within the institution (please list):

12. Ranking of student population by major: (1. Business Administration; 2. Music, etc.)

Baccalaureate Major	Graduate Major
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.
5.	5.

13. List the academic areas in which you would like to participate in exchange programs with a Japanese institution of higher education:

14. Check the type(s) of cultural exchange programs you prefer:

Art____Music____Sports____Theater____Other_____

15. Additional data or comments: (Attach)

NOTE: Please return questionnaire by APRIL 1, 1978. Your institutional catalog is also requested by separate mail.

APPENDIX II

DISTRIBUTION OF DATA

The CUPP Survey focused primarily on institutions with less than 5000 students and was weighted more heavily in the Midwest and the Southeast where there has been a recognized dearth of cultural exchange activity with Japan. The educational exchange survey instrument was sent to 500 colleges and universities in all fifty states in regions as follows:

Region I. Southeastern United States--Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida--175 schools

Region II. Southwestern United States--Arizona, New Mexico Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas--80 schools

Region III. Western United States--California, Oregon, Idaho Washington, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Nevada, Alaska, and Hawaii--87 schools

Region IV. Midwestern United States--North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio--106 schools

Region V. Northeastern United States--West Virginia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Vermont New Hampshire, Maine, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Delaware --52 schools

Responses came from 44 states, all except Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, Michigan, Utah, and Wyoming.

NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS - BY REGION

Region	I	Southeastern United States	(29%)	51
Region	II	Southwestern United States	(21%)	17
Region	III	Western United States	(22%)	19
Region	IV	Midwestern United States	(34%)	36
Region	V	Northeastern United States	(33%)	17
		Total	(28%)	140

FTE ENROLLMENT OF RESPONDENTS

	Public	Private	Total
200 - 999	4	35	39
1000 - 1999	9	27	36
2000 - 2999	11	7	18
3000 - 4999	17	8	25
5000 - 9999	15	3	18
10000 - up	4	0	4
Totals	60	80	140

APPENDIX II (CONT'D)

INSTITUTIONAL ACADEMIC YEAR

Semester System	111
Quarter System	23
Other: 5 Terms	2
3 Terms	2
4 Terms	2

HIGHEST DEGREE OFFERING

Associate	22
Bachelor	46
Master	43
Ed. S.	8
Ed. D.	4
Ph. D.	15
J. D.	3
M. D.	2
D.D.S.	1

Among the respondents were 22 Junior Colleges, 46 undergraduate colleges, and universities offering 76 graduate degree programs.

APPENDIX III

ACADEMIC AREAS FOR EXCHANGE PARTICIPATION
AS INDICATED BY RESPONDENTS

Academic Area	Number of Institutions Desiring Exchange
Business Administration	42
Art	23
Music	19
English and Foreign Languages	15
Physical Sciences	14
History	11
Social Science	10
All Academic Categories	9
Economics	9
Sociology	9
Humanities	8
International Relations	7
Political Science	7
Nursing	7
Technology/Engineering	7
Biology	6
Drama	5
Liberal Arts	5
Psychology	5
Religion	5
Health Professions	5
Agriculture	4
Communications	4
Environmental Science	4

Three schools indicated interest in exchange in each of the following academic areas: Accounting, Chemistry, Criminal Justice, Management, Physical Education, Public Service, and Intensive English.

Academic categories with two respondents: Anthropology, Computer Science, Hotel and Resort Tourism, Intercultural Communication, Literature, Marine Sciences, Mathematics, Medicine, Natural Sciences, Philosophy, Reading Education, Special Education, and Theatre.

Two schools indicated interest in a junior year program, two in an interim term program, two in faculty exchange, and two in General Education.

The following academic areas were listed by only one institution: Aqua-Culture and Fisheries, Atmospheric Physics, Automotive Education, Career Development, Dentistry, Fashion Design, Forest Resources, Geography. Geology, Geoscience, Government, Home Economics, Human Services, Leisure Services, Life Sciences, Metallurgy, Ocean Engineering, Pharmacy, Radioisotope Techniques, Secretarial Science, and Urban-Agribusiness.

APPENDIX IV

CULTURAL AREAS FOR EXCHANGE PARTICIPATION
AS INDICATED BY RESPONDENTS

Cultural Area	Institutions Indicating Exchange
Art	80
Music	90
Sports	50
Theatre	73

Other Areas of Exchange Preference

Business Management	5
Dance	4
Fisheries	1
Humanities	1
Industrial Technology	1
Intensive English	1
Nursing	1
Radio/Television	1
Sciences	2
Speech	1
No Preference	6

APPENDIX V

UNDERGRADUATE MAJORS BY STUDENT POPULATION

(Respondents were asked to indicate the five academic majors in which they have the highest student population.)

In 86 schools, Business Administration ranked among the top 5 majors by student population--and in 53 of these schools it was number one. Education claimed high attention, appearing among the top 5 majors in 44 schools, with Elementary Education being listed in 23 other schools, Special Education in 6 schools, Early Childhood Education in 5, and Secondary Education in one--a total of 79 schools.

Following is an alphabetical arrangement of the majors listed and the number of times the subjects were listed among the upper 5 majors by student population:

MAJOR	"TOP 5"
ACCOUNTING	22
AGRICULTURAL/VETERINARY SCIENCE	1
AGRI-BUSINESS	2
AGRICULTURE AND LIFE SCIENCES	5
ANTHROPOLOGY	2
ARCHITECTURE	1
BIOLOGY	14
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	86
BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY	3
CAREER DEVELOPMENT	1
CHEMISTRY	7
CIVIL ENGINEERING	1
COMMERCIAL PILOT	1
COMMUNICATIONS (Speech/Theatre/Media)	13
CORRECTIONS/CRIMINAL JUSTICE	5
DATA PROCESSING	1
ECONOMICS	13
EDUCATION	44
ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	23
ENGINEERING	11
ENGLISH	12
ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES	2
FISHERIES	1
FOREST RESOURCES	1
GEOLOGY	1
GENERAL TRANSFER	3
GENERAL STUDIES	2
GOVERNMENT	1

APPENDIX V (CONT'D)

MAJOR	"TOP 5"
HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION	14
HEALTH SCIENCES	4
HISTORY/POLITICAL SCIENCE	22
HOME ECONOMICS	6
HOTEL/RESORT/TOURISM	3
HUMAN SERVICES	3
HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCE	8
INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES	1
INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	1
JOURNALISM	3
LAW ENFORCEMENT/CORRECTIONS/REHABILITATION	4
LEISURE SERVICES	1
LIBERAL ARTS	10
MANAGEMENT	11
MARKETING	6
MATHEMATICS/COMPUTER SCIENCE	7
MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY	2
MERCHANDISING	1
MINING ENGINEERING	1
MODERN LANGUAGES	1
MUSIC	18
NURSING	28
OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY	4
PETROLEUM ENGINEERING	2
PHARMACY	2
PHYSICAL THERAPY	4
PHYSICS	1
PRE-MED	3
PSYCHOLOGY	43
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	2
REAL ESTATE	1
RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY	4
SCIENCES	8
SECONDARY EDUCATION	1
SECRETARIAL SCIENCES	2
SOCIOLOGY	16
SPECIAL EDUCATION	6
VETERINARY MEDICINE	1
VISUAL ARTS	1
WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT	1

APPENDIX VI

GRADUATE MAJORS BY STUDENT POPULATION

Following is an alphabetical arrangement of graduate majors listed and the number of times the subjects were listed among the upper 5 majors by student population:

MAJOR	"TOP 5"
ACCOUNTING	1
ADMINISTRATION	5
ADULT CONTINUING EDUCATION	1
AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES	2
ART	2
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES	7
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	31
BUSINESS EDUCATION	1
CHEMISTRY	1
COMMUNICATION SCIENCE	4
COMPUTER SCIENCE	1
CRIMINAL JUSTICE	2
CURRICULUM AND INSTRUCTION	1
DENTISTRY	1
DANCE	2
EDUCATION	38
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION	2
ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	13
ENGLISH	6
ENGINEERING	2
FINE ARTS (APPLIED)	7
GEOLOGY	1
GUIDANCE COUNSELING	1
HEALTH PROFESSIONS	3
HISTORY	2
HOME ECONOMICS EDUCATION	2
HOTEL/RESTAURANT MANAGEMENT	1
HUMANITIES	1
HUMAN RELATIONS SERVICES	1
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	2
LAW	2
LEARNING DISABILITY	1
LIBERAL ARTS	1
LITERATURE	4

APPENDIX VI (CONT'D)

MAJOR	"TOP 5"
MEDICINE	1
METALLURGY ENGINEERING	3
MODERN LANGUAGE	1
MUSIC	5
MUSIC, ELECTRONIC	1
NUTRITION	1
OCEANOGRAPHY	1
OPTOMETRY	1
PASTORAL MINISTRY	1
PETROLEUM ENGINEERING	2
PHARMACOLOGY	1
PUPIL PERSONNEL	1
PHYSICAL EDUCATION & RECREATION	1
PHYSICAL SCIENCES	2
PHYSICS & CHEMISTRY	1
PSYCHOLOGY	11
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	5
READING EDUCATION	2
REHABILITATION COUNSELING	1
SCIENCE	4
SCIENCE TEACHING	1
SECONDARY EDUCATION	3
SOCIAL STUDIES	1
SPECIAL EDUCATION	6
TEACHER TRAINING OF THE DEAF	1
THEATRE ARTS	2
THEOLOGY	1
VETERINARY SCIENCE	1
VISUAL ARTS	1
WELFARE, SOCIAL	1
WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT	1
WORLD BUSINESS	1

APPENDIX VII

HIGHER EDUCATION SURVEY IN JAPAN

Japan Survey data received by cable October 3, 1978, indicated the following response:

Questionnaires were sent from the International House of Japan to 460 junior colleges and 345 universities, a total of 805 institutions, in The National Survey for Educational and Cultural Exchange.

The total number of respondents was 410 - a phenomenal fifty-one percent (51%) response. Twenty-three Japanese institutions desire immediate participation in the partnership program.

CUPP

COLLEGE & UNIVERSITY PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM, INC.

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日米大学パートナーシップ協会

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL & CULTURAL EXCHANGE

日米交流の輪を広げよう。

AN EXCHANGE IDEA WHOSE TIME HAS COME

CUPPの目的と役割

日米大学パートナーシップ協会(略称CUPP、本部テネシー州メンフィス)は、国際教育交流、特に日米の大学間交流を促進させることにより、両国民の相互理解を深めることを目的として1977年に設立された非営利の民間教育団体で、現在は「日米友好基金」(Japan-U.S.Friendship Commission)からの助成金でその事業活動を行なっております。

日米の大学間交流は、年々盛んになりつつありますが、まだ十分とはいえず、緊密な交流・協力関係は数少ない特定大学間に限られているのが現状です。CUPPは、設立以来日米両国の四年制大学・短期大学を対象として、国際交流の実態調査、キャンパス訪問などの広範な調査活動を実施し、交流の実状、将来の交流計画などの資料・情報を収集してきましたが、交流の意志がありながらその機会・方策をもたない大学は両国に多数存在しており、特に地方大学にこの傾向が顕著にあらわれています。

CUPPの活動の目的は、これらの未知の大学同士を相互に結びつけ、緊密な交流関係を樹立する仲立ちをするというところにあります。現在までに集めた資料・情報をもとに、共通の研究分野をもつ日米のほぼ同規模の大学を選択し、それぞれに紹介し、さらに学生交流、教授・研究者交換、文献・資料交換などの交流プログラムを積み重ねることによってお互いを深く結びつけ、ひいては、恒常的な姉妹校関係を樹立するお手伝いをするCUPPは、いわば日米大学交流の"仲人"のような機能を果たしているといえるでしょう。

CUPP PURPOSE & ROLE

The primary purpose of the College and University Partnership is to establish programs of international exchange of persons and assist higher education institutions between nations in the establishment of partnerships through a one-to-one relationship. To encourage the development of the partnership concept in Japan, the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission awarded CUPP a $50,000 grant in 1977 to promote the pairing of 200 universities in Japan and America primarily in undergraduate exchange. Fundamental to the CUPP concept is a plan to widen the scope of exchange activity by linking the lesser-known, grassroots institutions in smaller community settings. CUPP is planned where it will do the most good—on the local level involving private colleges and regional state universities, hitherto precluded from Japanese-American exchange participation, to enable them to initiate international emphases. CUPP project activity during 1977–79 focused on (1) completion of higher education surveys in Japan and America, and (2) development of pilot programs on American campuses involving Japanese educational and cultural groups. Data from the bi-national surveys is making possible the meaningful pairing of schools. CUPP plays a major role in go-between liaison to arrange institutional marriages, and performs a service function to help two colleges link together, based upon interests of students and faculty in educational and cultural areas. CUPP functions as a catalyst, communicator, and point of contact for institutions in both nations. CUPP is not a foundation or funding agency for scholarships or exchange programs, and its chief role is to bring hundreds of Japanese and American colleges into the main stream of international education. "This program, if successfully completed," reported the International House of Japan in 1978, "could help bring international education to long neglected, but vital, segments of the population on both sides of the ocean."

CUPPの活動内容

CUPPは、今後数年間に日米双方からそれぞれ100校ずつ、計200校の大学の間に姉妹校制度を樹立することを目標として活動を行なっていますが、日米の大学を結びつける作業は、通常次のような順序で進められます。

1. 資料・情報収集――日米両国で実施する大学の国際交流に関する実態調査、CUPPの代表によるキャンパス訪問、会議などによる交流対象校の資料・情報の収集および調査。

2. 事前調査――資料その他を検討のうえ、共通の交流分野に関心をもつ日米のほぼ同規模の大学を慎重に選択して、双方からそれぞれのキャンパスに代表を派遣し、事前の実地調査を行なっていただきます。

3. 学生交流――上記調査により交流対象校の候補として適当と双方の了承が得られた場合は、日本から米国へ学生の短期研修(夏期または春期)グループを派遣し、実験的な交流を試みます。

4. 姉妹校制度樹立――学生交流を始めとする種々の交流プログラムが定着した段階で、双方が協議のうえ、適当と判断された場合には、両大学は教育交流協定に調印し、正式な姉妹校関係を締結します。この段階でCUPPの役割りは終了し、以後のプログラムは両大学が独自に開発して進めて行くこととなります。

CUPPは、双方の大学からの要請を受けて、様々な交流プログラムを企画運営し、姉妹校制度樹立までのお手伝いをします。プログラムの第一段階は、短期および長期の学生交流、第二段階として、教授・研究者の相互交流、第三段階では、文献・資料・情報の交換と、徐々に交流を幅広い分野に拡大して行くことを考えています。

INTERNATIONAL LINKING

In the process of linking two colleges, CUPP provides the following administrative services necessary for development of partnership agreements: (1) Institutional data and information are obtained through surveys and conferences conducted on campuses in which academic interests (nursing, art, engineering, business, etc.) are explored for mutual exchange. (2) Advance visits are arranged with representatives from the Japanese or American university visiting the campus of the prospective partnership school for introductions, orientation, and evaluation of the feasibility of a linking agreement. (3) Following a decision to proceed with CUPP planning, a student group from the Japanese university may visit the American campus for study and cultural programs in the spring or summer. One purpose of the group visit is to involve undergraduate students in the initial exchange and establish better liaison between the two institutions. (4) After further evaluation and exchange of information, CUPP recommends that the two universities sign an educational partnership agreement in Japan or in America. The linking process becomes official, and the active role of CUPP ceases.

The range or scope of exchange is planned in three levels: STUDENT EXCHANGE, FACULTY EXCHANGE, and FACILITATIVE EXCHANGE. LEVEL I for undergraduate and graduate student exchange involves academic and cultural programs for (1) short-term spring or summer study, (2) one-year junior-year-abroad type exchange, and (3) extended study, primarily on the American campus. LEVEL II for faculty and administrators is planned for (1) internships in academic and professional fields, (2) short-term academic study, and (3) individual or institutional research projects. LEVEL III is a facilitative project planned for exchange of books, journals, and papers between partnership schools. Colleges and Universities in both nations will be encouraged to initiate Japanese and American study programs on their campuses, dependent upon available resources.

CUPPが橋渡し。

BRIDGING NATIONS

ホーム・スティと英会話―法政大学米国研修ツアー

法政大学国際交流センターでは、CUPPの橋渡しで、1977年度から夏期学生研修プログラムをテキサス州のベイラー大学との間で行なっています。1978年度のプログラムでは同大工学部教授大嶋太市先生の引率のもとに全学から選抜された28名の学生が有意義な研修旅行を体験してきました。CUPPの日本人学生を対象とした夏期研修プログラムは、4週間を全期間とし、そのうち2週間が大学キャンパス内での研修、あとの2週間がアメリカの家庭生活を直接経験するホーム・スティとなっていますが、このベイラー大学でのプログラムについて大嶋先生は「この研修が予想以上の収穫を得たことは、何といってもアメリカ側、特にベイラー大学を中心とするウェイコーの人々の並々ならぬ御厚意があったからである。講義の内容も、それぞれに充実したもので、多くのアメリカ人がふれたがらない人種問題にも率直にふれて何とかアメリカの本当の姿を知らせようという熱意が感じられた。」と述べておられます。

法政大学とベイラー大学とは、その後も緊密な交流を続けており、1979年初頭には法政大学野球部が親善野球の目的でベイラー大学を訪問、また1979年秋には法政大学からの奨学金により2名の日本人学生がベイラー大学に留学する予定です。

法政大学に限らず、CUPPの紹介でアメリカの大学との交流プログラムを経験した学生達は皆得難い貴重な体験をして帰国しております。これらの学生達が、将来のより良い日米相互理解に大きく貢献することをCUPPは期待しています。

Hosei University U.S.A. Tour

COLLEGES, CULTURES & COMMUNITIES

When Hosei University sent 28 students from Tokyo to Waco, Texas in July 1978 for short-term study at Baylor University, it opened a new door of understanding between colleges and cultures. The Hosei visit to Texas is typical of the summer study program arranged by CUPP to give Japanese students a limited exposure to American culture and to open communication for future exchange planning between American and Japanese institutions. The Hosei students spent two weeks on the Baylor campus with a program emphasis on conversational English and lectures in areas of history, sociology, political science, and literature. In other short-term programs, CUPP arranges campus study programs for Japanese schools with special interests in art, nursing, business administration, etc. Following the two week campus visit, the Japanese students participated in a one week homestay program with Waco families and another week with families in New Mexico. Baylor and Hosei are moving toward possible affiliation as partnership institutions. The Hosei University baseball team went to Texas in early 1979 for a goodwill baseball mission with Baylor, Texas A. and M., and the University of Texas; and Hosei is sending two students with full scholarships to Baylor in the fall of 1979. The Baylor University baseball team has been invited to visit Japan in the fall of 1980 to participate in the Hosei centennial celebration.

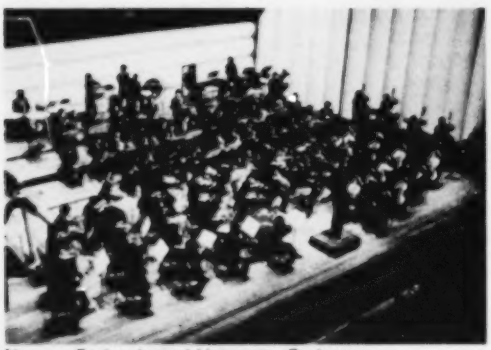
In the concept of bringing people together, CUPP develops the volunteer efforts of American citizens and selects host families committed to social values, moral standards, and international cooperation. Through the short-term visit to local communities, international communications becomes a reality to Japanese and American citizens. Says Tennessee Senator Jim Sasser: "I am particularly impressed with CUPP's efforts to bring together institutions in smaller communities for the development of educational and cultural programs. The benefits of such a program could have many far-reaching effects."

文化交流
音楽・スポーツなどによる民間外交

CUPPの交流プログラムは、研修旅行だけではありません。たとえば音楽、伝統芸能、スポーツ、クラブ活動などの文化交流も含まれます。

1978年夏、名古屋工業大学管弦楽団は、CUPPの橋渡しでアメリカを訪れ、メンフィス市を中心に、テネシー州の7都市を回り、各地の大学、教会、公民館などで演奏活動を行ない好評を博しました。アメリカの地方都市に日本のオーケストラがやってくるというめったにない機会に約12,400人の聴衆が集まり、その演奏の素晴らしさに目をみはりました。演奏活動のあと学生達は、CUPPのあっせんによりアメリカ人家庭でホーム・スティを体験し、有意義な時を過ごして帰国しています。

CUPPはこの他にも、愛知県の琴演奏グループのような民間の伝統音楽団体、道都大学(北海道)、法政大学などの親善野球チームなどを米国に派遣するお世話をして、貴重な民間外交の一助としています。



Nagoya Technological University Orchestra

INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL COMMUNICATION

The Friendship Comimssion believes that the Arts are at the heart of a people's creative genius and that new and imaginative efforts are required to broaden understanding by the American public of the culture, society, history, and institutions of the Japanese people. Cultural communication within the framework of higher education is a dimension of the CUPP philosophy of linking people for understanding. During the summer of 1978, CUPP sponsored a Tennessee concert tour for the Nagoya Technological University orchestra as a pilot program to promote cultural interaction between citizens of Tennessee and Japan and to introduce the Partnership Program to local universities who participated in the concert series. The Nagoya student orchestra gave performances for 12,400 persons in seven Tennessee cities as it communicated Japanese artistry and culture in concerts and community homestay programs. Twenty community organizations, including churches, were involved in the statewide project, and the Tennessee Arts Commission provided grant support for the transportation of the orchestra within the state. In another pilot project a *Koto* ensemble from Aichi Prefecture in Japan performed in small community settings including McMinnville, Oregon, Hays, Kansas and Canyon, Texas. The *Koto* group, conducted by a Japanese junior college music teacher, introduced classical music acclaimed in Japan but rarely heard in America. In the area of sports, the Dohto University (Hokkaido, Japan) baseball team participated in a tournament sponsored by the Junior College Athletic Association of Tennessee, involving four junior colleges in Memphis, Nashville, Gallatin, and Cleveland, Tennessee.

As people meet people in these areas of cultural interest, their awakened understanding and mutual respect can grow into a creative interchange of ideas and lasting international friendships.

1980年のプログラム。
1980 PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS

1979-80年のCUPPのプログラムは、日米双方から約60校の大学・短期大学を対象とした学生交流プログラムが主となります。1980年のプログラムに参加が予定されているアメリカの大学は、英文リストのとおりです。日本からの交流対象校は、現在までの資料・情報をもとにしてCUPPが選択しますが、この段階での相互交流は、あくまでも実験的なもので、交流対象校を実状に応じて変更してゆくことも可能です。現在このプログラムでは、日本人学生をアメリカに派遣する一方交通の交流が行なわれていますが、CUPPは近い将来には、アメリカ人学生をも日本の大学で受け入れていただき、交流を真に相互のものにしたいと考えています。

The following American colleges and universities have been invited to participate in 1980 partnership missions with Japanese institutions.

Case Western Reserve University	Cleveland, Ohio
Mount Union College	Alliance, Ohio
Ohio Dominican College	Columbus, Ohio
Hocking Technical College	Nelsonville, Ohio
Sinclair Community College	Dayton, Ohio
Denison University	Granville, Ohio
Wright State University	Dayton, Ohio
Findlay College	Findlay, Ohio
Wilmington College	Wilmington, Ohio
College of Wooster	Wooster, Ohio
Mary Baldwin College	Staunton, Virginia
Appalachian State University	Boone, North Carolina
North Carolina State University	Raleigh,North Carolina
Southwestern University	Georgetown, Texas
Washburn University	Topeka, Kansas
Southwestern at Memphis	Memphis, Tennessee
Dakota Wesleyan College	Mitchell, South Dakota
Dakota State College	Madison, South Dakota
West Virginia Wesleyan College	Buckhannon, West Virginia
Philadelphia College of Pharmacy	Philadelphia,Pennsylvania
College of Idaho	Caldwell, Idaho
Texas Technological University	Lubbock, Texas
University of Nebraska Medical Center	Omaha, Nebraska
Leeward Community College	Honolulu, Hawaii

After research and conferences Japanese colleges and universities will be assigned to American institutions for 1980 programs. The assignments are preliminary and experimental to determine if two cooperating schools are compatible as partnership institutions for permanent linking agreements.

1979年度参加予定校
1979 CUPP PARTICIPANTS

日本

法政大学	Hosei University
静岡英和女子院短期大学	Shizuoka Eiwa Junior College
日本バプテスト看護専門学校	Japan Baptist Nursing School
福岡大学	Fukuoka University
静岡大学	Shizuoka University
獨協大学	Dokkyo University
都留文科大学	Tsuru University
梅花女子短期大学	Baika Women's University
京都市立芸術大学	Kyoto Art College
関東学院大学	Kanto Gakuin University
大阪大学管弦楽団	Osaka University (orchestra)

JAPAN

AMERICA

University of North Carolina at Charlotte
University of Nebraska at Omaha
Buena Vista College, Iowa
Ramapo College of New Jersey
North Greenville College, South Carolina
Fort Hays Kansas State University
Emporia Kansas State University
Baylor University, Texas
Lincoln Memorial University, Tennessee
Pacific University, Oregon
William Carey College, Mississippi
Kearney State University, Tennessee
Colorado Women's College
Linfield College, Oregon
University of Tennessee, Knoxville
University of Tennessee, Martin

CUPP ADMINISTRATION

The Partnership Program functions through a Secretariat located at Memphis, Tennessee, and is administered by elected officers and directors living in Tennessee where CUPP is chartered. CUPP is incorporated as a charitable organization with tax exemption of the Internal Revenue Code, Section 501 (c) (3), and as a publicly supported corporation described in IRS Section 170 (b) (l) (A) (vi) and 509 (a) (1). The International House of Japan, Inc. (財団法人国際文化会館), is the Japan CUPP Administrative Agent.

名誉会長——U・アレクシス・ジョンソン(元駐日米国大使)
International Honorary Chairman
The Honorable U. Alexis Johnson
Senior American Diplomat and Adjunct Professor of International Affairs, George Washington University, Washington, D.C.

米国諮問委員会委員長——ロナルド・W・ロスケンズ(ネブラスカ大学学長)
USA Advisory Committee Chairman
Ronald W. Roskens
President, University of Nebraska

参与——ジェームス・L・スチュアート(アジア財団駐日代表)
Japan CUPP Consultant
James L. Stewart
Liaison Representative, The Asia Foundation, Tokyo

理事長——カール・M・ハルバーソン
CUPP President
Carl M. Halvarson
USA Secretariat, Memphis, Tennessee

副理事長——ジョン・R・ピトリィ(メンフィス州立大学教授)
CUPP Vice President
John R. Petry
College of Education, Memphis State University

収入役——ニコラス・B・ブラボ
CUPP Treasurer
Nicholas B. Bravos
U.S. Representative, Nagoya International Hotel Enterprises, Memphis

日米友好基金
JAPAN-UNITED STATES FRIENDSHIP COMMISSION

日米友好基金は、戦後の米国による対日援助および沖縄の米国基地の返還に対する日本政府の支払金の一部である、総額3000万ドルにのぼる米国政府信託資金からの収入を基として、日米間の学術、文化、および芸術などの交流活動を推進する目的で米国議会により1975年に設立された基金財団です。CUPPは、1977年よりこの基金からの$50,000の助成金によってその事業活動を行なっています。

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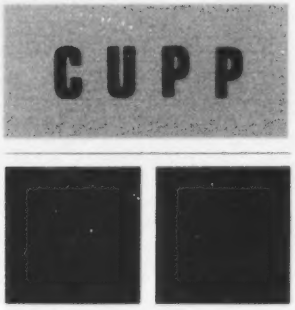
The Japan-United States Friendship Commission, Washington, D.C., provides grant support for CUPP to develop affiliations or linkages between regional state universities and small liberal arts colleges with an emphasis on undergraduate education. The Friendship Commission was established by Act of Congress (P.L. 94-118) in 1975 to strengthen friendship and understanding between the Japanese and American peoples. The purpose of the program is defined as "aid to education and culture at the highest level in order to enhance reciprocal people-to-people understanding and to support the close friendship and mutuality of interests between the United States and Japan." The Commission seeks a harmonious, consultative, and cooperative relationship with public and private organizations in both Japan and the United States. Francis B. Tenny is Executive Director of the Commission with offices at 1875 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Suite 709, Washington, D.C. 20009.



東京事務所：財団法人国際文化会館企画部内　〒106・東京都港区六本木5-11-16　☎(03)470-4611・内線228
JAPAN OFFICE: International House of Japan, 5-11-16 Roppongi, Minato-Ku, Tokyo, Japan 106
Telephone: 03-470-4611 ext. 228
USA SECRETARIAT: Suite 245, 1355 Lynnfield Rd., Memphis, Tennessee 38138.
Telephone: (901) 761-5830

Printed in Japan

CUPP COLLEGE & UNIVERSITY PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM, INC.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL & CULTURAL EXCHANGE

CUPP PURPOSE AND ROLE

The primary purpose of the College and University Partnership is to establish programs of international exchange of persons and assist higher education institutions between nations in the establishment of partnerships through a one-to-one relationship. To encourage the development of the partnership concept in Japan, the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission awarded CUPP a $50,000 grant in 1977 to promote the pairing of 200 universities in Japan and America primarily in undergraduate exchange. Fundamental to the CUPP concept is a plan to widen the scope of exchange activity by linking the lesser-known, grassroots institutions in smaller community settings. CUPP involves private colleges and regional state universities, hetherto precluded from Japanese-American exchange participation, to enable them to initiate international emphases. CUPP project activity during 1977-79 focused on (1) completion of higher education surveys in Japan and America, and (2) development of pilot programs on America campuses involving Japanese educational and cultural groups. CUPP plays a major role in go-between liaison to arrange institutional marriages and performs a service function to help two colleges link together, based upon interests of students and faculty in educational and cultural areas. CUPP functions as a catalyst, communicator, and point of contact, and is not a foundation or funding agency for scholarships or exchange programs. It's chief role is to bring hundreds of Japanese and American colleges into the main stream of international education. "This program, if successfully completed," reported the International House of Japan in 1978, "could help bring international education to long neglected, but vital, segments of the population on both sides of the ocean."

USA SECRETARIAT

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東京事務所：財団法人国際文化会館企画部（〒106東京都港区六本木5- 11- 16 ☎03- 470- 4611

USA SECRETARIAT: Suite 245, 1355 Lynnfield Rd., Memphis, Tennessee 38138. Telephone: (901) 761-5830

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